The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 24.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Bridge Over the Rhine at Strasbourg Blown up by the Prussians.

Napoleon's Proclamation to the French People.

Arrival of the Army of Algiers in Paris.

The Prussian Army and its Commanders.

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Conflicting Statements Concerning the Position of Russia and Austria.

England. Preparing for an Emergency.

AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, July 23.—The London *Daily News* has a postal from Strasbourg, of the 21st, saying that the defenses depend much upon the water, which is now so low that the place is comparatively weak. Additional works are in progress. The garrison numbers about 4,000, and besides there are in camp about 1,000 more.

Communication across the river continues by ferry.

The correspondents of *Le Liberte* and *Le Reveil* have been arrested, one while sketching fortifications, and the other on detection by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. Both have consequently been released. The correspondent arrested at Metz is now reported to be Wm. H. Russell, journeying toward Prussia.

Although the *Journal Official* refutation Lefloret's order that no journalists shall be admitted in the French army, it is reported that one pass was issued to a correspondent of an English Bonapartist paper in France. Only official army news is to be allowed.

BERLIN, July 22.—The river Rhine is still open to pedlar traffic. The Prussian headquarters are now at Kaesenbach, eight miles south of Bingen, on the upper Nahe.

LONDON, July 23.—It is generally admitted that the situation of the French army has an advantage over that of the Prussians. The French have two points of attack.

LONDON, July 23.—Telegraphic dates are received from Paris up to noon to-day. No fighting yet.

BAD SELZA, July 21.—The correspondent of the *Journal de Francfort* writes from Metz, Prussia, says the whole country swarms with Prussian spies. Prussia seems eager to pay for all information touching the movements of the French. France, however, not through pride, but from a wish to maintain the friendly relations of old, is in harmony of its object, declines to avail herself of any such instrumentality.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—Late yesterday afternoon the Prussian forces on the Baden side of the river blew up the eastern end of the bridge connecting Kehl city with Kehl.

STRASBOURG, July 21.—A panic occurred here this morning, occasioned by the report of a loud explosion. The Prussians had blown up the abutment of the Kehl Railway bridge.

Marshal Macmahon is expected here to-morrow. The Emperor is expected at Strasbourg.

The French troops are massing at Metz and Thionville.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor's official publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

"FRANCE: There are in the life of a people solemn moments when the national honor, the freely excited, present itself irresistibly, rises above all other considerations, and subjugates with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, by whom we have given evidence, during and since the war of 1866, of the most conciliatory moderation, has held our goodwill at a distance, and has entrenched our territories by encroachments. She has aroused disquiet in all quarters by her unprecedented armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reigns despotism and fear of the thirteen. A Hohenzollern has ascended the throne of Charles V. without consulting the wishes of his nation. Spain, the neighbor of France, offers us a guarantee of her peaceful intentions, and shows the gravity of the situation. In the presence of the new pretensions of Prussia we feel ourselves deprived of our security. They evaded and followed with contemptuous irony. Our country manifested profound disquietude in the south, and we felt the war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our interests to the chiefs of our army. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We do not seek conquest. We do not engage unprepared the great Germanic nationality and dispose freely of their destinies. As far as, we are concerned, we desire only to see the principle guaranteeing our country and assuring the future. We will not accept a diplomacy which would end in a new Sadowa, and to assist in sketching the treacherous condition of things when all nations are forced to empty their coffers to enrich one against the other. The glorious flag of France, which we once more unfurl in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles, it will inspire the same devotion. Forward, then! I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its value, and for it has once more taken footsteps in four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son, the Prince Imperial. Another years, his mother the duties his same weapons upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible. NAPOLEON.

The book here, the past few days, has been extensive, the recovery marking 36 and upward. There were many deaths from sunstroke yesterday.

The Municipal Council, after a favorable address by the Prefect of the Seine, voted three thousand francs toward the national subscription.

Le Liberte says the government is in receipt of important news from Copenhagen, relative to the neutrality of Denmark. This news is contrary to the recent reports on the subject. Couriers have been sent to Denmark to advise the Cabinet to take no steps until the arrival in those waters of the French fleet.

MARSEILLES, July 21.—Yesterday a large part of the army which has been operating in Algeria arrived here. The troops were all greeted with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets on their way to the forts.

PARIS, July 22.—The French expeditionary naval forces expect to sail from Cherbourg on Saturday.

The war vessel Gloire is now being fitted up at Toulon. She carries thirty-two guns, and a crew of 650. Her engines are on horse power. St. Antoe will commission her.

The agent of the Bank of France announces to-day that the notes of that institution will be redeemed in silver.

General Le Boeuf, in reply to a committee of the press, who petitioned to accompany the army, said he would only consent to remove the restrictions on correspondents, and the correspondents would promise to print nothing untrue.

LONDON, July 22.—The French Government still discourages newspaper correspondents, and undertakes to supply war news to the journals of the country through official despatches of the War Department.

PARIS, July 22.—A number of American ladies now in the city, yesterday took the first steps toward forming an International Commission to aid wounded soldiers.

A Paris paper publishes Ammunition wounded at Spina yesterday. At Strasbourg, prayers are offered in the churches every day for the success of the French arms. Women meet in the streets and there on their occasions.

PARIS, July 21.—The Swiss reported at Paris has been charged with the duty of conveying the infirmed of Bavarian citizens. The Dutch Consul will protect French citizens in Prussia. Belgium has forbidden the importation of horses.

Last evening Badenes Said repeated the Marseillaise at the Grand Opera. The scene, to be sure, was one of the greatest enthusiasm.

PARIS, July 22—2 p. m.—The departure of the Emperor for the seat of war is announced for a few days.

The French agents in the South German States have demanded their passports.

R. R. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of the American Odd Fellows, arrived here to-day, and is detained in France on account of the war.

The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy to-day.

The Bank of France has raised its minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent.

A Ministerial decree, published this afternoon, forbids from this day the publication in any way of any account of the movements of the French army or navy.

The *Patrie* this afternoon says a despatch has been received from St. Petersburg, containing the following assurance: "The Czar addressed a note to the French Government to-day. He regards the pacific measures taken on both sides, and the assurance of neutrality was not allowed Russia and the other powers of Europe to act in favor of Prussia. The Czar, while maintaining the enforcement of war, will remain neutral so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer. He adds that he is ready to do all he can to limit the hostilities and mitigate the horrors of war."

Count Daguesseau, Minister of State in Paris, has resigned. Mr. Vandenbeyn, by order of the Grand Duke of Baden, to protect Hombolz in France, provided the French Government gives its consent. Mr. Washburne has decided to the Prussian.

PARIS, July 22.—The army of South Germany is ordered North, and the Prussian army goes South.

Denmark has decided on war. The will will build up French good states the Baltic.

Hungary is also for France.

The Emperor's proclamation made a profound impression.

PRUSSIA.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Prussian has the following:

LONDON, July 22—11 p. m.—Army movements on both sides are slow. A special correspondence from Berlin says the Prussian army, that Paris was actually taken by surprise. Nobody counted placed war; hence the construction of forts and advanced lines for the Prussian army. Day will be Berlin be turned. There are two armies Prussian, one on the Prussian coast, the other on the Rhine. Prussian Guard, the best soldiers, Army when ready. The army numbers 1,000,000 men

The Chicago Tribune.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870.

NAPOLEON'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PRUSSIA.

The circular now put forth by the French Government, as the justification of the war against Prussia, aims to make two points, viz.:

1. That Prussia had pledged herself, in 1869, that no Hohenzollern would be thought of for a candidate for the Spanish throne; that she has broken this pledge, and, having done so, she ought to give undoubted guarantees against the renewal of that candidacy. The only objection to this plea is, that it is not true that Prussia did not pledge herself; that, she had done so, it is not clear that her actual conduct would have violated such a pledge, and, if such a pledge has already been made, not the least pretence exists for demanding that it be re-made. The allegation of the Napoleonic circular is that, in 1869, the French Minister had told the King of Prussia that no Hohenzollern could sit upon the throne of Spain; that Bismark had replied that, "if France could not conform herself at a continuance of so improbable, and that Herr Von Thile, the Prussian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave his word of honor that a Hohenzollern was not, and could not be, a candidate." If this statement be true, then it may be well to ask whether the breach of the word of honor of an Under Secretary, relative to a matter to which he is no party, and over which he has no control, is a cause field against the nation in which he holds the highest opposition. It is petty business for France to go to war for an alleged violation of the word of honor of an Under Secretary.

2. The next point is the alleged "dangerous extension of the influence of Prussia." Prussia was not satisfied with the treaties established in the centre of Europe a military power formidable to all its neighbors, had wished to turn to account the power already acquired by flagrant, defiantly, to the disregard of the treaties, of the "political equilibrium." This is the diplomatic way of saying that Prussia is getting too large, and France must stop her growth. At the same time, France claims in this same circular that the politics of Prussia are such that the politics of France "embolded under the mediation of the Emperor." It is undoubtedly true that Napoleon III., to whom Austria appealed for counsel and aid in the crisis to which she was reduced by Prussia, felt it his duty to bring every weight of influence to bear upon Austria to induce her to submit to Prussia's demands. He assumed the responsibility of arguing Austria into submission, to an extent that he could not have thought, when he undertook the mediation, that Prussia was gaining too much. He desired to gain the credit of moulding the result, or else he was deluded by the notion that, if he obtained for Prussia all she wanted, Prussia would divide with him, by price and bribe, the Rhenish provinces. He desired to make it appear to the world that Italy was indebted to him for Venetia; that Prussia was indebted to him for her acquisitions, and that Austria was indebted to him for her escape from destruction. In reality, however, Italy knew that Prussia's persistence, had compelled the cession of Venetia, Austria knew that Prussia had pushed her vote to the wall, then she could have stop to submission, and Prussia felt that, though Napoleon's vanity had led him to serve her, he had intended only to glorify himself.

After the treaties were concluded, by which Prussia had been thus aggrandized, he issued a circular to his Ministers at European Courts, of which the following abstract came by cable:

"PARIS, Sept. 1, 1866.

"A French circular says that the treaties of Prague are favorable to France. Prussia and Italy are friends of France. Austria, in her turn, has now no hostile intent. The Convention of Prague will be carried out. Saxony will not undergo severe sentence the liberty of the Saxon Princes. The Emperor has fulfilled the office of the Emperor's mediation between Prussia and Austria, and France, in the eyes of the German people, of the same language and interests, is the friend of Germany. France, in fine, is in security of perfect defence and military organization, and of a strong alliance, and represents a power which is having peace in Europe."

The date of this circular was one month after Napoleon's demand for the restitution of the Rhine had been rejected, and was decided suddenly from a nation of eighteen millions to one controlling thirty-nine millions of people, and Napoleon had not only endorsed, but, in his capacity of mediator, had actively aided, her ministers and politicians in the interest, as he then claimed, of German unity and nationality. He has precluded himself wholly, therefore, from complaining of any part increase in the power of Prussia.

Napoleon then threw away all ground of complaint against Prussia's progress, by trying to appear a chief actor in achieving it, he utterly failed in this part of his programme. The London Times, of August 15, 1866, then stated his best friends in the following manner:

"Napoleon was too wise not to perceive that the Austrian programme was founded in a false basis. He was, which he thought the war in Germany would be a long and bloody one, and that the Prussian concurred to other alliances, so as to make it a long and bloody one. The war did not last, as many weeks as it was thought months would. The Prussian, in fact, defeated, for from some strength, by it, came out victorious, and Austria was left to her fate. There was no longer room, the hundred and fifty thousand Prussians, flushed with victory, were ready to overrun Austria, and Napoleon, if he wished to prevent a conquest, or to compel a peace, was obliged to do it himself. He could not, of course, do it without the consent of his allies, who, when they saw the opportunity for a fair share, were ready for the spoil. Prussia, in the first place, has, as yet, no idea, when these great may drive into any definitive settlement that may happen to become favorable. The man who trusts to Napoleon, and who, in consequence of an alliance with France, gave up his life to it, has paid for his mistake with his life. Prussia has not many enemies, and Italy and Austria have, in the end, to pay for their folly, and to be the victims of Napoleon's ambition."

SIDEWALK VIADUCTS.

The Railway Review, of this city, brings forward a plan for meeting the formidable difficulties involved in the existence and maintenance of a railway track across the South Division of the city, near Sixteenth street, which is entitled to serious consideration. Instead of the preliminary proposal of the resident property-holders against the proposed viaduct is based upon the obstruction of the view along the avenue, the Review proposes that the viaduct be elevated for the best and cost, leaving the avenue themselves at the present level. The plan contemplates that the foundation of the viaducts shall commence at a point 150 feet from the railway track, rising gradually to the height of nine feet, the railway track being elevated, also, feet, and passing around, in a semicircle, to a point 150 feet from the track on the other side. Two such viaducts would be required at each avenue, one for carriages moving north, and the other for those moving south—so, to preserve symmetry of outline. A sidewalk for foot passengers would be provided at each viaduct, which in the proposed plan would be very little out of a straight line with the existing sidewalk.

This plan would, of course, require the condemnation of a certain amount of real estate, which would have to be paid for at its actual value, but would involve far less damage to private property than is visited following the line of the street, while there would be no interpretal damage arising from an obstruction of the vista of the avenue.

The Review says, very forcibly, that recognizing the railway companies by one home power instead of steam at these crossings would only aggravate the evils now complained of, since the obstruction to the avenues would be increased by the number of trains, and, if it were possible for a lion or a leopard to devote himself to the severe study of the Humanities, to pass a year or two in the mere cultivation of his intellect, it would be at the loss of his distinctive and supreme animal nature, and he would finally become an idiotic brute, in the attempt to cultivate his brain to a degree that nature never intended. Wilkie Collins' villain, in "Man and Wife," was doubtedly the type of a class not uncommon in England, where university men, with no taste and no aptitude for study, and wanting the healthful stimulant of the necessity of earning their own bread when they shall enter upon the business of life, devote their abundant energies and their abundant leisure to the cultivation of their muscles. To be "athletic" in a victorious boat-race; to ride the fastest horse, and give a check to all competitors; to be a "crack" oarsman, Derby, all that the "Athletic" aspires to, and, if he succeeds, he is the hero of the hour. Wilkie Collins's villain, Fosco, is

REPUBLICANS FOR GERMANY.

Important Meeting of the Republican General Committee—Long Discussion—Resolutions Adopted in Favor of German War—Kapelmann Denounced—Abortive Efforts to Delay Action—Resolutions Passed.

From the New York Times, July 28.

The Union Republican General Committee held a special meeting last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, when Judge Cochrane in the chair, and Colonel Fellows acting as secretary, the meeting was called to take action with reference to the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. Cochrane explained that the meeting had been called at the request of several gentlemen, with a view to take action in relation to the war which has now arisen in Europe.

Colonel Fellows read the following series of resolutions, the adoption of which was moved and seconded:

Resolved, that we men and Americans, we deeply deplore the sanguinary conflict that threatens the peace of Europe, and we hope that the conflict may yet be averted.

Resolved, that while the Government wisely adheres to the strict neutrality, and the numerous citizens of German birth and descent, and the citizens of the American people can not in reason, when the cause of liberty and the rights of humanity were imperiled, but sympathize with the German people, and in the hope of a speedy and successful issue to their struggle against the despotism of Napoleon III., and remembering that France was generously the first nation to recognize the American Republic, we, the United States, and Germany, the first nation to recognize the American Republic, we, the United States, and Germany, the first nation to recognize the American Republic, we, the United States, and Germany,

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Most Extraordinary Base Ball Match on Record.

Humble Defeat of the White Stockings by the Nutals.

Who Former Club Whitewashed Nine Times in Succession.

Programme of the Junior Tournament.

NUTALS VS. WHITE STOCKINGS.

Who would have thought it? What must Injunction, convinced that the general output, would have been lacking in rain of an hour before a commencement of money, by admitting the public free, yet it was so. Yes, it was so, and so it was. Yes, it was so. President has been set at naught, that which was deemed a certainty has not come to pass, two nine should stand close to each other without a valley between, has actually taken place. The most remarkable event of its kind in the annals of that branch of the history of the universe, has transpired. One of the most astonishing events of the period contains positive information, would naturally be interested to hear that this, if all could, further, that the game of base ball played yesterday, between the Nutals, of New York, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, in which the former club won nineteen to a score of nine to one (9 to 1). It will be remembered that three years ago, the Nutals, of New York, played the Nutals, of Chicago